

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1220.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1804.

[VOLUME XVIII.]

For the Virginia Gazette.

TO PHILIP JUNIUS.
(No. 5.)

Sir—
You open your discourse on the subject of General Lee's confession to Mr. Rodney, that he was the writer of the letters signed Junius, with some observations, which insinuate that General Lee, under the influence of vanity, was tempted to impose a falsehood on Mr. Rodney. These are your words: "Whether General Lee's pretension for veracity was such as to give his word an unusual degree of weight in ordinary cases, I am not so capable of deciding as one of his contemporaries and friends: But when he assumes to himself the sole honor of being the author of the most celebrated productions in the English language, it is suggested that he ought to have afforded us some grounds for requiring that unimpaired credit which you (Mr. Rodney) have thought proper to attach to it. The presumptive evidence in this case is so violent against the General, that his mere affirmation, unsupported by some circumstantial proof, cannot be conclusive, unless it be proved that he was divested of that common share of vanity which each mortal is known to possess."

I cannot say, that I was the contemporary of General Lee, in the sense in which that word is generally understood, nor was I his intimate friend; but I have always been the admirer of his fine genius. I well remember to have seen him often in the late revolutionary army; and that he was the delight of the younger grade of officers; and the model for imitation with some of the elder; and that, in the early stages of the revolution, the splendor of his reputation as a politician, a writer, a scholar and a gentleman, would have received little, if any, additional lustre, should it have been proclaimed that he was Junius. He had been trained up, from an early age, in the army, and his morals were those of a soldier. And however pliable they might be thought in many things, by the scrupulous and over exact, the delicate notions of truth and honor which had been inculcated on his young mind and grown up with his growth, till they became the settled habit of his soul, would not permit him, on any occasion, not even to save his life from hazard, to tell a deliberate lie; nor can I bring myself to believe for a moment, that he was capable of such baseness. Besides, he was too proud and cynical in his disposition, to be meanly vain; and too confident of the established reputation of the superiority of his talents, to seek to raise it in the estimation of one man only, by means which must ever afterwards debase him in his own opinion. Place it for a moment on the supposition, that he was not the author; and the apprehension of being brought to shame, even by this single man, Mr. Rodney, in case the real Simon Pure should at any future day declare himself, would appear of itself to be sufficient to restrain the vanity of a man so haughty and disdainful in his temper. In short, I can see no motive of vanity in the precarious and limited gratification, strong enough to overcome his pride, his sense of honor, and his fear of shame.

If we enquire of his actions for the motive of vanity, which produced the communication to Mr. Rodney, the mind is in every instance confounded by the intelligence it receives from his behaviour, subsequent to that event: it is, in every feature, so unlike the forward, indiscreet, impetuous and fantastic conduct, by which the offspring of vanity is uniformly distinguished. For when once his vanity had got so much the better of his discretion, as to prevail on him to tell the falsehood to Mr. Rodney, in the situation of a woman who indulges the first liberty, he would never know when or where to stop. Dilemmas would occur every hour in the day. Lures would be offered, and temptations spread out, to seduce every confidential friend to reveal the secret from him. Nothing of all this happens; the communication begins and ends with Mr. Rodney. Again, suppose him to have been the author, and the secret to have been disclosed from a motive of vanity. That vanity, which had been so long held in bondage, and employed in the tedious and laborious drudgery of battering down his prudence, fortified by so many strong considerations, like a slave, at once freed from the tyranny of a rigorous master, in the first triumphs of its success, would have rioted in the enjoyment of its liberty, without decency or moderation: acting directly against its nature, however, it shrinks from the ground and is never heard of more. If it were not vanity, then, what motive was it, that imbued his tongue? The only observations that I shall allow myself to make, in the shape of an answer to this question, are, that the confession to Mr. Rodney has the appearance of one of those wild, irregular sallies, which sometimes occur in the conduct of most men; and when they do happen, they so completely transform the man, into a different being from what it really is, that his conduct, in that particular instance, appears to be without motive or character of any sort. Even the man himself, in reviewing of it, can scarcely be brought to consider it as an action of his own. Perhaps he might have made the communication with a view to chastise his folly for having betrayed him into such warmth and rashness, on a subject, in the discussion of which, he had set himself a rule of inflexible moderation, reserve and calmness, from the beginning. Since the pain and uneasiness, which the confusion would occasion him, might make him more cautious and circumspect in the observance of it in future. This is not unlike some of his whims.

The reasons which concurred in the mind of General Lee, to make him constantly dread exposure, even here in America, and to determine him to keep his secret locked up close within his own breast, are so strong and overbearing, that we cannot easily repress our wonder, that any chance, circumstance or situation, should have drawn it from him. Indeed one would imagine, that if, as his common phrase was, in speaking of secrets, his shirt knew it, he would bury it.

For, in the first place, to discover himself in violation of the engagement he had made to the public, never to do so; was, according to the terms upon which it had been made, to publish himself to the world for a vain man. In the next place, General Lee would not, I should think, while he had the exercise of his reason, be willing to receive the fame of his composition, with the imputation incumbent of a rancorous, barbarous heart, which the whole performance announces. He might wish to return to his native country, his family and his friends; and by publishing his secret, he would pass an inevitable sentence of banishment on himself forever. In addition to these reasons, he had a fortune of nine hundred and thirty-one pounds sterling per annum, absolutely in the power and under the protection of the laws of the British government. From the moment of his arrival in America, he no doubt foresaw, that he might have the chance of war; he might, to go through it, and he well knew, and must often have been agitated by the danger, as if his secret had escaped him, that if it should be publicly known, that he was the author of the letters signed Junius, and the chances of war should, as they afterwards did, throw him into the hands of the British, no power on earth could save him from final destruction.

But still, in spite of the united force of these powerful motives for silence, I believe he did, in a fit of anger and rashness, or folly and madness, or because his evil genius would have it so, make the discovery to Mr. Rodney, as he has stated it. While I am on this part of the subject,

permit me to notice an occurrence, which has been objected, against the credit of Mr. Rodney's report of the confession made to him by General Lee, which really ought, on reflection, to recommend it; if from his character for truth and honor, his positive assertions required the aid of collateral circumstances, to entitle them to full credit and belief. It is, that he has kept the secret so long, since the death of General Lee, without having ever revealed it to any one. The injunction of secrecy, say the objectors, extended only to the death of the General, and at his decease, it ought to have been declared. There might then have been some better reason for believing of the report from the General, as well as from Mr. Rodney to the public.

If Mr. Rodney was really the friend or relation of General Lee, the delay might have arisen from his scruples, as to the injury he might do the memory of his friend or connection, by publishing the fact. But without having had the least opportunity of hearing any thing about the true motive, which forbade Mr. Rodney to publish at a more early day, the reason seems to be ready and quite obvious, which might induce a man of character to hesitate in such a case. It must often have happened to every prudent and strictly moral man, who prizes his reputation for truth, by the care and caution it has cost him to acquire and preserve it, that he has foreborne to relate a story, or incident, in company, which in his conscience he knew to be true; but which, in its circumstances, was singular and somewhat improbable, lest his reputation for veracity should be placed in a situation to be questioned.

When the death of General Lee released Mr. Rodney from any further obligation of secrecy, he foresaw, that in publishing the account of the General's having confessed the fact to him, of his being the author of the letters signed Junius, he should address himself to a host of unbelievers. Some, in the predicament of him in Gil Blas, who wrote the book; having written books themselves on the subject, to prove that the honor of the performance belonged to some other person, therefore they could not now change their opinions, in favor of the claim of any other, upon any testimony whatever. Others, who would not take the trouble to go further into the examination and comparison between the writings of General Lee and Junius, than the mere outside varnish and glitter of style, would reject the whole account for an idle, vain fiction. The multitude, without any examination or comparison, would believe that General Lee was too ignorant of the subjects treated of in the letters of Junius, to have written them, because some contemporary of the General might rise up and say so.

An anticipation of these injuries would continually pierce the sensibility of a man of honor, and determine him to wait the event, and see whether the secret had not been entrusted to some other person; or whether some circumstance might not be started, by which the fact of publishing these letters might be traced to the real author the General, through some other channel. Nothing of this sort appears through a series of years. The public go on in fixing the merit or demerit of the performance, on the memory of this, that and the other man of talents. At length, longer silence becomes, in some sort, criminal. The current of conjecture should be stopped, and the honor or the odium of the composition attached to his memory, to whom while living it was justly due. On the one hand, duty imperiously urges its claim in favor of an act of justice, which it seems no other person living can perform; while, on the other, the apprehension of the injuries, which certainly await the execution, is no less eloquent. In this conflict, duty finally prevails, and Mr. Rodney puts his trembling hand to the paper. Now Sir, if this train of reasoning accounts for the delay, it assuredly adds credit to the declaration, when it comes.

From the observations I have made, in reply to the objections started by Junius Brutus, you will have seen, that you were quite mistaken as to the fact of General Lee's absence "in the service of the king"—at the time when these publications principally appeared. I shall therefore pass on to your observations on the diversity of style visible in the writings of General Lee and Junius.

You say, "we do not entirely rely upon this presumptive evidence. We have other testimony against the General, which will not be so easily surmised; and that consists in the vast difference of style which characterizes the writings of General Lee and Junius. A man may be as easily distinguished by the manner of his writing as by the features of his face. He that can for a moment open the respective volumes of these authors without being able to distinguish their infinitely different peculiarities, must possess an understanding little reined by the arts of comparison and of analysis. Such a person would be equally incapable of discovering the difference between the sportive gaiety of a young virgin, and the solemn, grave and majestic demeanor of a chaste matron."

There is a constitutional style of thought, more characteristic of the peculiar manner of a man, because, after a certain age, it is scarcely to be improved by labour, less subject to change from whim or caprice, consequently more settled and uniform in its appearance, than the expressions which his thoughts assume, that ought to be accurately marked, studied and compared, in the solution of a question like the present.

Therefore, if you mean the style of expression merely, I admit there is a dissimilarity. But if you mean to include the style of the thoughts in the comparison, then I say, the difference, if any, is but slight. The man of taste even, who puts the manner of the thoughts out of the question, and confines his attention solely to the polished surface of the expression, will be sensible of a difference between the laboured excellence and finish of the periods of Junius, and the more careless and hasty dispatch of those passages in the writings of General Lee, which they can be compared. But if he trace the thoughts to the passions that seem to stir them, and study the temper of the sentiments as they first rise in the minds of the two writers, and analyze and compare the interior construction and formation of the sentences, he will surely find, instead of a dissimilarity in their manner, that altogether, there is a close resemblance between them.

General Lee, in most instances, appears to be impelled to write, by a proud opinion of his own powers, and disdain and contempt for the talents of others. And tho' his thoughts are commonly the mere babblings of these passions, they rise with such graceful ease and fluent order; are directed with so little show of art or labour to their object, and have such an appearance of strength and spirit, from his subtle manner of condensing and embellishing of them, with the most sparkling expressions, that the offensive qualities of the motive which engaged him to write subside, under the strong interest excited in the mind of the reader. His thoughts, as they rise in his mind, naturally give to his sentences, a short, lively and pointed turn; particularly those which open the subject of a letter or an essay. His diction is copious, and always gives the idea of splendor and abundance. His style is equally concise, clear and nervous. As a reasoner, he was by constitution and habit a sophist. From the absolute dominion, which his passions had obtained over his understanding, it became too subtle to be convinced of its errors. He was therefore obliged to offer such arguments in support of them, as the passion which produced them supplied. Yet in all we see the sophistry of a man of genius, whose strong passions have wrought a conviction in his own mind, of the truth of his principles, the

correctness of his reasoning, and of the purity of his motives.

If a man can be as easily distinguished by his manner of writing, as by the features of his face, as you seem to think he can, how is it happened, that these letters have been attributed to more than 20 different persons, from a supposed resemblance that the writings of each bore to the style of the letters? When, at the same time, all these persons differ from each other, in their peculiar manner of writing, as widely as it is possible for good writers to differ in this article. No one man I believe was ever thought to resemble so many others, as to be mistaken for them all, who, upon examination and comparison, was yet found not to bear the least resemblance to either.

Truly, Sir, there can be no more fallacious rule of judging this or that piece of composition, to this or that author, than from the resemblance of style merely, taking the definition of style to be "proper words in proper places"—difference, in the style of the same person, depends so much on the labour and care bestowed on the composition.

"Thus in the Rosciad, beyond chance or doubt,
"They, by the writing, find the writers out."
"That's Lloyd's—his manner here you plainly trace,
"And all the actors stare on in the face."
"By Coleman that was written, on my life,
"The strongest symptoms of the jealous wife."
"That little disingenuous piece of spite,
"Churchill, a wretch unknown, perhaps did write."
"How doth it make judicious readers smile,
"When authors are detected by their style!"
"Though every one, who knows this author, knows,
"He shifts his style much oftener than his clothes!"

A writer, without taste, and but a dull genius, I grant, may be discovered by those who are familiar with his manner; because there will be little variety or variation in his style, let him labour ever so hard, to produce it. With a man of cultivated taste and fine genius, the case is quite otherwise, there being no end to the improvement and variety which labour and care may bestow. By what criterion of style are you to judge between two productions of the same man of genius? One has been written with a running pen and little care. In the composition of the other, whole mornings have been occupied in changing, polishing and turning the words and phrases of a single sentence; as was the practice of Buffon and Rousseau, which they both mention. It is in vain to argue against the position that the style of a man of genius and taste will be more or less splendid, polished and elegant, in proportion to the care he employs in selecting his words, in giving to his thoughts fine turns of expression, and in arranging his sentences. Perhaps the thoughts may be most graceful that rise without study. For this reason, it is in vain that we pretend to trace an author of this character, in the resemblance which the style of any piece of composition may appear to bear to, a thing so variable and unsettled as his style. And it is for this reason, that no two scholars will, or can agree, in what it is, or in the precise characteristic that distinguishes the style of one author from another. Hand an anonymous publication remarkable for the elegance of the diction, round to a dozen different scholars, who are by education all equally well qualified and competent to judge; and ask them to designate the author—each one will be sure to fix on a different person, and each one will justify his decision, by pointing out decided marks of the style of the person, to whom he assigns it.

So far as we can collect the history of this performance, from the execution merely, it appears that Junius, after the publication of his first letter, and the correspondence with Sir William Draper commenced, had set himself the task to bring all his thoughts in their expression and arrangement to a common standard of excellence, placed above his ordinary style of writing, that the elegance of the composition might at once attract the notice of the public, and shield his person from suspicion.

To this end the most vigilant care and attention, labour and exactness, were applied, lest some thought should escape in a dress, not suited to the character. In the execution of this design, he had the genius and the taste to ensure him success. And here we see the reason why most of the critics have supposed that he was an unpractised writer; or not an author by profession, from the visible improvement which from time to time was discernible in his style. But when his attention nods, or he departs from his standard, as he does in many parts of his letters, particularly in the first letter to Mr. Horne, and in that to Mr. Wilkes, as it is found abridged in the last pages of the author's own edition; I must say, that the resemblance between the style of General Lee and the style of those letters is, to my taste and discernment, intimate and striking. Yet I own the similitude of style here remarked, would be but a slight circumstance, if it stood alone, scarcely entitled to notice. I have found myself so often egregiously deceived, in attempts to point out authors from their styles, that I rely but little upon it.

When I first read your letter, looking at the style singly, I instantly fixed it on the author of the letters of the British Spy. On a second perusal, I thought the similitude in style, more faint, and that there was a dissimilarity in the spirit and vigor of the thoughts, as they compared, in these points, with the ingenious and sprightly turns of that lively, accomplished and elegant writer. Still, I retain the first impression, and yet, I may be a thousand miles from the mark.

Continuing your remarks on the style of General Lee and Junius, you say, "The chief excellence of General Lee's writing consists in the sprightliness of his genius and the luxuriance of his imagination which flashes in upon us in frequent sallies, like the innocent convulsions of lightning. There is a kind of graceful negligence and agreeable easiness in his manner which are calculated to charm us by their pleasing appearance."

"The style of Junius is eminently different. His chief merit consists in the wonderful powers of his language. Strong, vehement and energetic, it resembles the rumbling of distant thunder, and raises in us emotions of awe and admiration. It seems of itself alone sufficient to harrow up the inmost soul of the guilty wretch whose conscience betrays him as the object against whom it bath raised its tremendous voice."

Mr. Worrelley allows the style of General Lee to be strong, nervous, bold. You grant his writings the excellence of a sprightly genius and a luxuriant imagination. Between you both, something more than the profile of the portrait you have drawn of the style of Junius appears. The only difference, in reality, is that you have drawn Junius speaking in the most angry tone of enraged and indignant passion. And it should seem as if the side race of General Lee had been taken in one of his most gay, mild and jovial humours. Had you conceived General Lee to be as highly exasperated as Junius is, and drawn the portrait of his style from the strong, bold and nervous terms, which it may be supposed his angry passions and luxuriant imagination would have supplied, for the expression of his rage, the comparison would have been more equal, and the difference certainly less. Even the young virgin you have introduced, might raise emotions of awe, if not of admiration, were you to hear her declaim in a violent paroxysm of anger. She might indeed harrow up the soul of the guilty wretch whose conscience should betray him as the object against whom her rage had raised its tremendous voice.

In the succeeding paragraph of your letter, you conclude

the remark on the style of Junius, which are intended to exclude the pretensions of General Lee, thus—"It is calculated in a superior degree to convince by understanding, and to rouse our resentment at the same time. If it be possible for one writer to enue in himself these opposite qualities, if at one time he can amuse us with the vivid flashes of his imagination, and at another time can terrify us with the awful renderings of his mind, then the claim of General Lee will rest on less objectionable grounds; but until the propriety of such an attainment be proved, our conclusions must certainly end unfavorably towards the pretensions of the worthy General." If General Lee's claim, rested solely on the proof of the possibility of one man's uniting in himself the opposite qualities stated, the establishment of his title would certainly be very easy. With the instances before you of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Otway, Pope, Churchill, Smollett, Burke, and a hundred others, that might be enumerated, it seems rather marvellous that the possibility of the attainment should be questioned. It is commonly said that Shakespeare and Milton reign over us, with equal power, in both extremes. The Mac Fleckoner of Dryden and the letter of Smollett to Sir Hume Campbell may be cited as instances of the awful renderings of their minds, that will not, it is believed, sink in a comparison with any specimens that may be exhibited from the letters of Junius. And yet their power to amuse us, by the vivid flashes of their imaginations, is unquestionable.

The letter of General Lee to General Gage, inserted page 222 of his memoirs, considering that he was writing in his own name, under the imposing restraints of rank and character, is no slight proof of the rendering quality. The similarity in the structure of the sentences, which it bears to the writings of Junius, might be said to proceed from imitation, were it not that the sentences of most of his writings antecedent to the publication of the letters of Junius, are distinguished by the same manner and form in their construction.—To this point, see the picture of the Countess of—, page 61—the letter to Louisa C—, page 200—the essay on the Coup d'oeil, page 55—and the letter to Sir C. Davers, page 204 of his memoirs.

It is now some time since I have read the defence he made at his trial before the court martial, but if my memory does not fail me, there are some samples of the rendering powers of his mind in that. Parts of it, I am well assured, furnish examples of eloquence and style that might find a foil in the most shining passages of Junius.

Having remarked, on such parts of your letter to the honorable C. A. Rodney, as relate directly to the question concerning the communication made by General Lee, to Mr. T. Rodney, in order to give you fair play upon me, I shall proceed to state some of the reasons which have produced a conviction in my mind, that General Lee was Junius.

SCALIGER.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

Lying in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 43 by 24 feet, a good Overleer's Houle, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes.—The overleer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overleer on the premises, will be shown the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each installment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 3d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to feed what as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. 123A.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 124W.

Westham Iron Foundry,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundry; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottom, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; cast warmers; plain stoves and maul plates; cast railing of every pattern; plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lbs; fish and clock weights; patent saw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete; wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond, March 24th, 1804. 125W.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

* Vide 2d vol. Belknap's Memoirs George III. p. 245.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT. (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	84c to 86c cash.
Wheat,	6c to 6 1/2 do.
Flour, (superfine)	35c do.
Corn,	27c to 28c do.
Hemp, (clean)	50c to 55c do.
Iron,	33c do.
Whiskey,	36c to 39c do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

On Saturday last Benjamin J. Harris was arraigned before a Court of examination, charged with the diabolical crime of murder by being instrumental in producing, by repeated flagellations, the death of a Negro girl about twelve years of age. The circumstances which took place previous to her decease were cruel in the extreme; at the recital and recollection of which, humanity feels an excruciating pang. The evidence adduced was of such a nature as to induce the magistrates to commit Harris to jail for further trial, which will take place on Tuesday next.

An attempt to escape was made on Saturday last, by a number of the criminals confined in the Penitentiary, which, however, fortunately proved abortive. Their plan was to penetrate through the brick work, for the accomplishment of which, they had allowed two nights—happily their industry on the first night occasioned such rapid progress, as to lead to a discovery on the succeeding day. The brick wall was in several places penetrated quite through, which led to detection. One of the criminals was fired at by the guard, for using insolent and menacing language—he was severely wounded, but it is supposed not mortally.

We learn, that the request of Mr. Livingston our ambassador at Paris, to be recalled, has been accepted by the President; and that General Armstrong, of New-York, now a Senator of the United States, will be appointed to succeed him.

N. Y. Gazette.

Another Ghost.—Easter Sunday, about 7 in the evening, a hearse drawn by four horses, proceeded towards London, along the Islington Road. It had not been upon the pavement many minutes before a voice in the inside cried out—"I am not dead—hallo! stop;—d—n me if I suffer myself to be buried alive, &c." The coachman, and a person at his side, instantly jumped off, and left the hearse and the horses to themselves; when the latter, setting off at full trot, caused the voice within to cry out still louder—"D—n you, I am not dead; I will not be buried alive." Persons passing, and seeing the hearse without a driver, followed the example of the coachman, and the deuce take the hindmost was the order of the day, until they came near Finsbury square, where a hackney coachman stopped the horses, and had spirit enough to see, as he said, what was the matter with the dead passenger. When the door was opened, out came a sailor, whom it seems, some cockneys had found intoxicated, near a public house where the hearse had stopped, and put him into the inside, and fastened the door. Jack thought he had snug quarters, until the jolting on the pavement awoke him, when he recollected faintly part of the fun, and was alarmed lest he should be hurried to the grave, and buried alive.

London paper.

A French emigrant, having obtained interest to get his name erased from the fatal list, after his expenses were paid, found himself in possession of but a moderate sum. He returned to France, and finding his land sold, he was obliged to resign it, and purchased a cottage in the neighbourhood of his former estate, where, by cultivating his own little garden, he might at least breathe his native air, and walk under the shade of those trees, which had been the scene of infant pastimes. The possessor of his domain was not present at the time. One day he received a letter from him announcing his arrival, and requesting the honor of his company to dinner with him. The first emotion this letter excited was indignation; the second, curiosity; but how could he behold with sang froid the spoiler of his property? The emigrant communicated his embarrassment to one of his neighbours, who assuring him of the probability of the possessor, persuaded him to go on the day appointed: he went, and was received with the most marked politeness; he testified his astonishment, and expressed a wish for an explanation, but was answered with "Sir, I never speak on business before dinner; It is now served up—take your seat."

When the emigrant took up his napkin, he found under it three keys. "This is your place, sir, I imagine." No, those keys are your's; after dinner I will explain this enigma to you." The dinner appeared long to the emigrant; after which, going into another room the gentleman addressed him as follows: "Sir, these keys belong to your bureau; you will find every thing as you left it; money, jewels and papers, nothing has been misplaced; this is the key of your wardrobe; your plate, your linen is there; this third is that of your cellar; nothing has been taken out of it but the wine we have just been drinking; all here belongs to you; there is also some which I have acquired, of which these deeds will put you in possession." "But, sir," said the emigrant, "I ought to be as delicate as you, and reimburse you what you paid for it."—"No, Sir; for three years I have enjoyed the revenue of your estate; therefore, according to strict justice, I shall remain in your debt." This generous man was afterwards guillotined.

[London paper, April 6.]

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. (Translation.)

Burlington, 5th June, 1804.

FRANCIS DAT to M. FEDON the younger, at New York.

"I understand, sir, there are persons base enough to direct against me the most atrocious calumny. At present you only can do me justice, and destroy the foul suspicion which has been propagated. It relates to the death of your unfortunate Brother; and there are men, or rather monsters, who maintain that I have contributed to his tragical end. I am acquainted with those beings whom Crime has vomited forth; but if my suspicions can be reali-

zed, I shall one day prove to you that they themselves have directed the iron into the bosom of the victims. In the mean time, sir, please to forward to me an authentic declaration of what you know and what you think of me in relation to that business. I have the honor to salute you.

(Signed)

DAT."

ANSWER.

New-York, 7th June, 1804.

BARTHOLOMEW FEDON to Mr. F. DAT, at Burlington.

I have received, sir, your letter of the 5th. Its contents could not but surprise me to find you calumniated with a crime of which the author is but too well known to me. I can assure you, sir, I never had the smallest suspicion that you contributed, either directly or indirectly to the assassination of my unfortunate brother. I recollect with pleasure, and shall ever preserve the grateful remembrance, of the readiness with which you voluntarily offered yourself as security for the 6000 dollars levied upon us. You signed this offer in my presence, at the foot of the letter written to the council of Notables in which I proposed the relinquishment of all our property. This evidence alone is of itself sufficient to confound your enemies, and defeat their calumny.

"I shall render equal justice to truth by declaring that in every transaction between our houses you have been uniformly governed by the circumstances of the case.

"In short, the documents and the information I am continually receiving will one day give me the opportunity of making public the authors of this assassination, and then you will see how far I am from believing you culpable. I have the honor to salute you.

(Signed)

B. FEDON."

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

CONNECTICUT FESTIVAL.

Chronicle of King Thomas.—Chapter X.

1. Now it came to pass in the year 1803, in the month of April, on the 30th day of the month, that the king of France gave unto King Thomas, all the country which lieth between the great river Mississippi and the western ocean: and this he did pretending that Thomas had found favor in his sight.

2. Howbeit Thomas the king agreed to give unto his master the king of France thirty millions of shekels of silver as the price, and he said this will I do that my eyes may see no blood.

3. Now this country was a goodly country, and there was in it a mountain of solid rock salt; and the length of the mountain was one thousand four hundred and forty furlongs, and the breadth thereof was three hundred and sixty furlongs—yea, it was larger than Carter's mountain in which the king had in days past sought refuge.

4. And it came to pass that Thomas took counsel with the great men and nobles of Virginia how he should satisfy the people for this waste of thirty millions of shekels of silver.

5. And they counselled him to make an image thereof, and to command the multitude to fall down and worship Louisiana which Thomas the king had set up.

6. And Thomas shewed unto the people all the country from the great river Mississippi unto the going down of the sun, and all the kingdoms thereof, and said all these will I give unto you and your children for ever, if you will fall down and worship the image Louisiana which I have set up.

7. Now there was in the nation a certain William, surnamed Duane, who fled from prison and from scourging on the other side of the great sea, called the Atlantic, and this William reigned in the heart of king Thomas, and caused him to do whatever seemed good in his sight.

8. And in the first month, William made a proclamation unto all the people, saying, on the 12th day of the 5th month ye shall assemble throughout all the land, and sing praises unto Thomas our king, and fall down and worship the image Louisiana which Thomas the king had set up.

9. And Abraham of the tribe of Jonathan made a proclamation to the people thereof and ordered them to gather together on the 12th day of the 5th month at the city of Hartford to worship the image.

10. Now at this time the magistrates and judges and counsellors had met together at the city of Hartford to decree justice and judgment through the land.

11. And so it happened as in old times that when the sons of God came together, Lo! Satan came also among them.

12. And those of the tribe of Jonathan who were willing to worship the image met together about the 11th hour at the prison, and prepared to go to the temple to bow down to Thomas their king.

13. And the number of those who were assembled was six hundred and seven and no more.

14. And one of the leaders looked round on the multitude, and smote on his breast and said here are many hundreds who do not know their right hands from their left, and also much cattle.

15. And the manner of their going forth from the prison to the temple, was after this sort, two and two went they forth of every living thing that creepeth upon the face of the whole earth. At the distance of five cubits went they from each other, so that they reached from the prison even unto the judgment hall, and they looked as if they would have stopped but passed on.

16. A band of soldiers went before, and there were many instruments of music and they piped through the streets of the city, and said to the people, come let us go up and worship the image which Thomas the king hath set up.

17. As they passed by the north temple they wagged their heads and reviled; and there was with them a certain Daniel, surnamed Tilden, who said, Oh! that I could destroy this temple even as I have destroyed the temple in the land of Jonathan.

18. Now there was with the throng a certain general who said within himself, Lo! these many years have I come seeking office, and have found none.—And moreover when I looked that I should

be made chief ruler in the land, Lo! here I am at the head of this gang—and besides, the sun doth not shine nor my shadow appear: and he was sorrowful.

19. There was also Asa who said I am rich and increased in goods. Oh that I were made a judge in the land of Jonathan—then would I break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.

20. And when he looked on the multitude he cried out and said my bowels yearn over them—have I not disturbed my goods to feed the poor? Have I not caused the heart of the widow and the fatherless to leap for joy, and has not the blessing of those ready to perish come upon me?

21. And those who stood by while he was thus speaking were sorely amazed and said surely this man uttereth strange things—Is not this Asa, the lawyer from the land of Norwich, who bindeth heavy burdens, but will not touch them with one of his fingers?—And no one answered him a word.

22. Now of these six hundred and seven, there were some of every kindred, nation and tongue, and of barbarians not a few.—Old men and boys, and no man knew whence they came, nevertheless they all cried with one voice, "We will rejoice."

23. There was also with them one who fled from the enemies of our land and brought with him the bag; and one who looked on him; said is not this Judas?

24. In the front of the ranks there was a certain priest who was possessed of an evil spirit for many years, and as he drew nigh to the temple, he looked up and remembered how one of old time betrayed his Master and he was grieved in spirit, yet he repented not, nor hanged himself but said "I also will rejoice."

25. There were likewise in the crowd a few who had joined themselves unto the Lord by professing him before men, and when they saw the priest and the orator, and the rest of the multitude, they said each one to himself how can I do this thing? Howbeit Satan rebuked them and they said "we also will rejoice."

26. And they all entered the temple, and it was full: and of the devout women there was not one.

27. And the great ones and the nobles took the chief seats in the synagogue even as they did in the third month of the year before at the city of New-Haven; but Joseph was not, and they wist not what had become of them.

28. And the priest looked to the south wall of the temple, and there appeared unto him as it were the hand writing of a man, on the wall and the writing was thus—TEKEL, which is thus interpreted "thou art weighed in a balance and found wanting," and he trembled and his knees smote against each other, yet he bowed himself down to the image which Thomas the king had set up.

29. And it came to pass when one who was not of their sect, looked around on those who took the uppermost seats, he said verily there is spiritual wickedness in high places.

30. And the priest prayed and said, Oh ye twenty Gods hear us and enable us to bow down and worship the image—and he also cried, Oh king live forever—and the multitude said Amen—so be it.

31. Then Abraham the orator, rose in the midst of the congregation and said, choose ye this day whom he will serve, the God of your fathers or Thomas the king; and they said Thomas the king will we serve and him only will we worship; as to the God of our fathers we know not what has become of him.—And he said unto them ye have all well said.—And they all bowed themselves down and said king Thomas live forever.

32. And he raved and cried vehemently, and his mouth uttered great swelling words against the rulers of the land and the ministers of the sanctuary; and he roared out his own shame—and the multitude said "we will rejoice."

33. And one of those who heard him said—is not this Abraham who sojourned in a strange land and spent all his substance in riotous living—even Abraham who once joined himself unto one of the daughters of Timothy in the land of Massachusetts?—and another said, thou speakest truly. Then said he why doth this fellow come up hither to teach the way of truth and righteousness unto the people? Will ye follow such blind guides?—Will ye hearken to this mover of sedition? Will ye sit in the temple of God and obey the voice of Abraham?

34. And they looked one upon another and held their peace. And again he said unto them, doth he not obtain three thousand pieces of silver yearly to sing praises unto Thomas? And for four thousand pieces will he not sing praises unto Aaron?—Nay, hath he not already sacrificed unto Aaron?—And no one answered a word, but there was a great uproar, and they bowed down and worshipped the image which Thomas the king had set up, and cried long live the king of Louisiana.

35. And when Abraham had ended all his sayings, the multitude went back to the prison the way they came; and they did eat and drink and were merry, and about the going down of the sun they departed, and set their faces to the east and to the west, and to the north and to the south, and where they are, or whether they went knoweth no man.

36. And on the morrow the elders of the south temple assembled to take council how they should purify the temple for the sabbath was approaching.

37. But they said within themselves, it cannot be purified even with the refiner's fire, and the fuller's soap, for it is filled with pollution.

38. Now it came to pass that when many of those who had heretofore cleaved unto Thomas saw those who were assembled, and the orator who was to speak unto them, they refused to join the rabble, and said we will not fall down and worship the image, nor bow ourselves in the temple with Abraham, for him and his works we despise.

* A shekel is about half a dollar.

LADY'S ROCK—SCOTLAND.

At the south end of the island of Lismore is a small rocky isle, over which the sea rolls at high tides; at other times, it raises its rough head some-

what above the surface of the water. It is called the Lady's Rock, for the following reason:—In former times, one of the M'Leans, of Duart, whose castle (now in ruins) stands on a promontory in Mull, in nearly an opposite direction to the Lady's Rock, married a sister of Argyle. The lady was handsome and amiable—but, unhappily, she was barren. In those days, it was a high crime in the eyes of a husband, when his wife bore him no children. Duart hated his hapless lady for that cause, and determined on her destruction. To accomplish it with ease, and as he imagined, safe from detection, he ordered ruffians to convey her secretly to the bark rock near Lismore, and there leave her to perish at high tide. The deed was executed to Duart's wish, and the lady left on the rock, watching the rolling tide rising to overwhelm her. When she had given herself up for a lost being, and expected in a very short time to be washed from the rock by the waves, she fortunately perceived a vessel sailing down the Sound of Mull, in the direction of the rock on which she was sitting. Every effort in her power was exerted, and every signal in her possession was displayed, to attract the notice of the people in the vessel. At length, they perceived her, and drew near the Rock. She made herself known, and related that it was by the order of her barbarous husband she was left on the rock, and thus reduced to the wretched state in which they found her. The mariners, ever a generous race, took compassion on her, received her on board their vessel, and conveyed her safely to her brother at Inverary.

M'Lean Duart made a grand mock funeral for his much loved, much lamented lady, who he announced to have died suddenly. He wrote disconsolate letters to her relations, particularly to Argyle—and after a decent time, went to Inverary in deep mourning, where, with the greatest show of grief, he lamented to his brother-in-law the irreparable loss he had sustained. Argyle said little, but sent for his sister, whose unexpected appearance in life and health proved an electric shock to her tender husband. Argyle was a mild and amiable man, took no other revenge of M'Lean, but commanding him to depart instantly, at the same time advising him to take care not to meet with his brother Donald, who would certainly take away his life, for having intended to destroy that of his sister. Sir Donald Campbell did meet him many years afterwards in a street at Edinburgh, and there stabbed him for his crime towards his sister, which M'Lean was eighty years of age.

(Charleston Courier.)

From the Charleston Courier.

To the Citizens of Cheraw, and of Marion, Horry, and George-Town districts.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Six years are now nearly elapsed, since I was first, by your votes, promoted to a seat in the National Legislature, as your immediate representative. On three successful elections, I have still found myself indebted to you, for a continuance in this high trust, and the renewed pledge of your confidence and partiality towards me. I have, however, during this certainly not uninteresting period, and contrary to the practice of late years introduced, declined circulating among you any of those political addresses at present so much in vogue, and so well known, under the title of Circular-Letters. I was apprehensive, lest, (as I observed it almost invariably happened in the case of others) person I feelings, erroneous impressions, the warmth and irritation of the moment, might cause me to give a false coloring to things, and present to you an exparte account of measures, as well as of the inducements and motives which give rise to them. To me it has appeared better, more becoming, and more respectful, to leave it to your own good sense and sober judgment, to form a cool and deliberate opinion, in regard to the laws enacted at each session, and the various transactions of the government, from the arguments urged for and against them in debate, and the effect they might produce on the happiness and prosperity of the nation. I have accordingly confined myself hitherto, to an occasional and private communication of such occurrences as I judged it might be expedient that you should be early and correctly made acquainted with, and have avoided presenting you any thing like a public address. It is not my intention on the present occasion, to deviate materially from this line of conduct. But as circumstances both of a public and private nature, lead me to think it expedient and proper, that I should (after the expiration of the term for which I have been already elected) withdraw from public life; and the period is fast approaching at which the law of the state has fixed the election of those of our fellow-citizens who are to represent us in the next Congress; I deem it due to you, and incumbent on me, thus early and publicly to apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those who may be held up as candidates at the ensuing elections of a member to represent these united districts in the national legislature.

There is another, I confess, not less cogent inducement, to the present address. Although little in the habit of making professions, and well aware what little reliance is to be placed in them, I would not be thought impudent to the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, or unmindful of any kindness received at their hands: I rejoice, therefore, in having a proper opportunity to express the deep sense I entertain of your partiality towards me, and the confidence you have so long continued to evince, at least in my good intentions. I avail myself indeed, of the more willingly, and with the more pleasure, of the present occasion, to manifest these feelings, under the impression, and in the hope, that they will be the more easily and readily accepted, as the disinterested and genuine effusions of my heart, when it is recollected that I am no longer a candidate for those favors for which I have been heretofore indebted to you. And I shall not, I trust, be misunderstood, nor deemed less sensible of my obligations to those of you, my kind and much respected friends, to whose immediate votes and support I have been indebted for the repeated honor of representing so large and respectable a number of the citizens of

my native state, if I venture at the same time to express my acknowledgments for the hospitality and civility which I have on all occasions experienced on the part of that portion of the community who have thought proper on the day of election, to give a preference to other candidates, better known to them, or more in their confidence.

About to retire from the turmoil and busy scenes of public life, I cannot but look back with some degree of anxiety and solicitude to that portion of my own, which has been spent in the midst of them. I know too well the fallibility of human nature—I am too sensible of my own weakness and frailties, to have the presumption to suppose, that I have been always in the right, or not frequently in the wrong. Subsequent events, and better information have in more instances than one, convinced me of errors I had labored under, and of mistakes I had committed. Upon a candid, impartial, and dispassionate review, however, of my conduct, since I have acted in the capacity of your representative, I would say, that I shall not be found to have been unusually wanting; whilst I feel an honest, and surely not an improper pride, in believing myself authorized to state with confidence, and with truth, that I have, to the best of my judgment, faithfully, diligently, and conscientiously discharged the trust you have reposed in me.

But, I have already, friends and fellow-citizens, taken up enough, and more than enough of your time and attention on a subject, so little interesting, as the concerns of an individual like myself. On public affairs, however, or with respect to the many and various incidents, which have occurred during the period for which I have been one of the actors in the political drama, it is not my intention to say a single word. The state of things at the present moment, seems to me neither to invite, nor to be peculiarly favorable to useful and dispassionate discussion. Already the public mind has been, God knows, sufficiently agitated, and continues still more than sufficiently stimulated. In my estimation, it requires time to cool down and forbearance rather than further excitement, on the part of all those who mean well to their country, and are sincerely attached to the union of these states. For myself, on the other hand, I wish, if possible, to retire in good humour with the whole world; I can, of course, feel no disposition to excite different or less pleasant sensations in the breasts of others. It only, therefore, remains for me, again to offer you my acknowledgments for the favorable sentiments you have entertained towards me? to add, that it will afford me much pleasure to cultivate, as a private citizen, the friendship of those individuals in the various and different parts of these united districts, with whom I have, since my entrance into public life, had the advantage to become acquainted; and lastly, to beg that you will, one and all, together with my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, accept the assurances of respect and attachment, with which I remain,

Your obliged Friend and
Fellow Citizen,
BENJAMIN HUGER.
Prospect Hill, June 3, 1804.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

[From Calcutta papers received at New-York]

Calcutta, Jan. 17.

From authentic accounts from Ceylon we hear that a person had arrived from Canda at Colombo, sometime in the beginning of last month, who saw capt. Humphreys and capt. Rumley at Hangareene Kettie, the present residence of the King of Kandi; they were so strictly observed, that this man could have no conversation, much less deliver a letter to captain H., which he was entrusted with. Major Davie had died of a Dysentery some time ago.

A Sub Assistant who had escaped from Kandi at the attack on Hangweille, has written a narrative of the whole transaction; that at the beginning of the massacre being near captain Humphreys, he seized hold of capt. Humphreys's arm, and contrived to roll down to the place where the dead bodies were thrown; there they remained until the fourth night; when this narrator, going, as his custom, in search of a precarious meal, was discovered by a Malay guard, the corporal of which he had formerly been acquainted with, when in the service of the Dutch; the Corporal assured him of protection and offered him some refreshment; this he readily accepted and said there was an English captain who would be glad to partake of it likewise, they were then brought before the King who ordered them to be separately confined: the last supply sent to capt. Humphreys from Colombo were by four Coolies, who safely delivered the articles, but, on their return were attacked by the Kandians, who seized a box which had been committed to their charge directed to one of his friends, containing as was supposed, his most valuable papers.

A letter from capt. Humphreys dated the 18th of June mentions warlike preparations of the Kandians, and a likelihood of hostilities soon commencing—this was the last letter received from this officer.

If such intercourse can be carried on, and communications made with our unfortunate countrymen, the best hopes may we think be entertained either of their ultimate escape or rescue from the hand of these barbarians.

BOMBA, Dec. 10.

Bombay Courier, Dec. 10.—On Thursday authentic intelligence was received, that Major General the honorable Arthur Wellesley, attacked the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, on the afternoon of the 29th of November, on the plains of Argaum, in the neighbourhood of Paterly, with the division of the army under his immediate command, and the subsidiary force serving with the Soubah of the Deccan, under colonel Stephenson, and completely defeated the enemy, having taken their cannon, ammunition, &c. and destroyed vast numbers of them.

We have since regretted in adding that our loss upon this occasion has not been great; no officer has been killed, and but few wounded.

A royal salute, and three volleys of musketry by the troops in garrison, were fired on Thursday last, in honour of this complete victory.

We understand that, in this action, a body of the enemy's cavalry, four hundred strong, made a most desperate charge against the gallant veterans which compose his Majesty's seventy-fourth regiment, and every man of them was levelled to the ground, bayoneted or shot.

DECEMBER 14.

On Thursday last intelligence was received by government of another brilliant victory having been gained over the united forces of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, on the 29th of November last on the plains of Argaum, in the vicinity of Paterly by the army commanded by the honorable Major General Wellesley, and the subsidiary force serving with the Soubah of the Deccan, under colonel Stephenson—the particular detail of this engagement has not yet been received, but as far as we have been able to collect, it appears to have been as complete in its effect, as any of those we have already had occasion to record, and it is said without the loss of a single officer killed, and very few wounded on our side. It is reported that the few remaining guns which the enemy possessed have fallen into our hands, with several Tumbrils of ammunition.

A report is in circulation, which we think extremely probable, from our late successes; that Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar have sent Vakeels into the British camp invested with full powers to negotiate with the honorable, Major General Wellesley for a peace.

FORT WILLIAM Jan. 8.

Advices have been received this day by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in council, from the Governor of Fort St. George, announcing the capture of L'Espiegle French privateer by his Majesty's ship Dadaigneuse, capt. Haywood, off Cochlin, on the 14th of December 1803. The privateer sailed from the isle of France about the 8th of November, and had not taken any prizes.

The prisoners captured in L'Espiegle stated to capt. Heywood, that six other privateers were nearly ready for sea, and proposed to sail for India soon after the departure of L'Espiegle from the isle of France. Two of the vessels are brigs, and two others are said to carry twenty guns each; was understood to be the intention of the commanders to cruise in the bay of Bengal.

JANUARY 9.

Dispatches have been received this day from the hon. Major Wellesley, enclosing Englis, Marhatta and Persian copies of a Treaty of peace concluding at Deogaum, on the 17th of December 1803, with the Rajah of Berar; by Major General Wellesley, on behalf of the British government and its allies, and by Jeswant Rao Ramchunder, on the part of the Rajah of Berar.

Copy of a letter from the Officer of the British Army in India.

To his Excellency GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief.

SIR,

We the officers of the British Indian Army, who have had the honor of serving under your Excellency's personal command during the present campaign, impressed with sentiments of high respect towards your Excellency, and admiration of those exalted talents by which we have been led to a series of brilliant victories, confirming the superiority of the British arms in this remote quarter of the globe, and yielding to us a soldier, best reward, the approbation of government; beg leave to request your Excellency's acceptance of a service of plate of the value of four thousand pounds, in testimony of our attachment and esteem.

Zealously devoted to our king, our country, and the government under which we have the honour to serve, it only remains for us to express our sincere and ardent hope, that we may long enjoy the advantage of being placed under your Excellency's guidance and command, and wherever the interests of the state may require our services, inspired by your animating example, and cherished by your applause, we may continue to follow you to victory and renown.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, on (behalf of the army.)

Your Excellency's very
Faithful, obedient and
Devoted servants.

Here follow the signatures.

British Head Quarters at Noh
meda, December 21, 1803.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

To the Committee of Officers appointed to present an Address, &c. to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

GENTLEMEN,

I received with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, the valuable testimony of the esteem and attachment of the army, with which they have honoured me. This mark of regard is peculiarly flattering from the officers of an army, whose meritorious services throughout this campaign, must ever entitle them to the highest respect and honor.

In the hour of severe trial, next to that providence who protects us, I have trusted to the invincible firmness, steady support, and unexampled gallantry of my army, and the distinguished success, which has in every instance crowned our exertions, has fully justified my entire confidence and firm reliance.

I shall with pride and pleasure, reflect upon those situations, in which we have together maintained the honor of our king, and the glory of our country. The possession of this valuable testimony of your attachment, will serve to awaken those sentiments of esteem, gratitude and affection, which are already too deeply imprinted on my mind, ever to be forgotten.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,
(Signed) G. LAKE.
Head-quarters of the British army;
Nohmeda, 21st Dec. 1803.

MARRIED—on Monday evening last, by the Rev'd Mr. BLAIR, Mr. JAMES WILSON, of Mecklenburg county, Merchant, to Miss SUSAN PRICHARD, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM PRICHARD, Merchant of this city.

No Mail was received from the Northward on Monday last. Its non arrival is attributed to the heavy rains which have lately fallen, and to the excellent order of some of the Northern Stages.

From the OBSERVATORY.

The following letter is published at the request of the writer: Washington, February 15, 1804.

SIR,

I have just read in your paper of the 4th inst. the following curious paragraph, closing an "extract of a letter from a gentleman at Windsor to a friend at Westminster."

"Great exertions have been made by the opposers of the amendment, to prevent its passing the legislature of Vermont—the mails have been crowded, for the last month, with Tracy's speech, and letters from Mr. James Elliot and the leading federalists at Washington, to influence the members in their decisions—but, thank God, art, intrigue and bank interest, have proved unsuccessful, and the friends of liberty have achieved an honorable victory."

Against mere malice and envy I shall never descend to a vindication of my character; but falsehood ought not to pass unnoticed. It is not true that I "swelled the mail" or wrote "letters to influence the members in their decisions." I wrote, I believe, five letters to four members, all of whom I considered as far above my influence: those letters contained no elaborate arguments in support of my opinions, but were rather in the nature of apologies for a vote which I supposed those gentlemen would consider as extraordinary. I inclosed but one copy of Mr. Tracy's speech, and that was sent to a venerable friend in the council, who could not consider it as an attempt to influence his judgment. What is meant by coupling my name with the leading federalists in Congress, I know not: I can never change my principles, but I believe those to be the wisest republicans who wish to preserve the constitution. I have learned from members of the convention which formed that instrument, that it was a work of great difficulty to adjust the relative rights of the large and small states. And I believe that if we should realize all the alterations of the constitution that are contemplated by men who are both able and honest, not one of the original constitutional rights of the small states would remain in existence.

I wish the republicans in your quarter had been so candid as to diffuse the information that Messrs. Varnum, Eustis, Bishop, and Swaver, of Massachusetts, Mr. Hoge of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clay of Virginia, voted against the amendment as well as myself. Those gentlemen and other republican members of both houses, so far from thinking that the amendment, in its present form will "disappoint the ambitious hopes and blast the treacherous machinations of the base and unprincipled Catalanes of our country," appears to remain unshaken in the opinion that it will be attended with very different consequences.

The words "art and intrigue" were undoubtedly intended to have some application to myself; with what justice, the above statement of facts will show.

If it be art and intrigue to act independently and honestly; to prefer the dictates of conscience and the results of reflection, to the rage of party and the views of individuals, I shall still be guilty, during the short period I shall remain in Congress.

Although I made great sacrifices in yielding to the wishes of the people, sacrifices which I never can retrieve, sacrifices for which abuse is no very equitable remuneration. I should be happy to make still greater, were it in my power, in order that the district might be better represented in the next Congress. There are older and able men in the district, to whom a public life would be much more pleasant than it is to me. When I shall return to the shades of retirement, I am certain that I shall never again sigh for political distinction, or envy the glory of the great.

J. ELLIOT.

SLATE QUARRIES!

THE late distressing fire in Norfolk, as well as several others in other large and wealthy commercial towns (which no doubt will incline the sufferers in houses, to seek for covering in rebuilding, the most secure against the external approaches of that, too often dreadful element) induces the subscriber once more to offer for sale, his

SLATE QUARRIES:

Lying on James River, near the mouth of Slate River, about sixty miles above the city of Richmond. —The quality of this Slate, the subscriber ventures to affirm, has never been surpassed by any yet discovered: and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The situation of these Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their scarcity in other quarters, particularly in similar situations, giving almost the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprising and industrious.—They may be had for any kind of secure and productive paper or other property—as the subscriber's situation and the other avocations render it inconvenient for him to attend to their working.—But, should they not be immediately disposed of in the manner proposed, which he confesses he would prefer for the reasons affixed, the subscriber proposes working them to a considerable extent, as soon as suitable workmen can be obtained from the northern states—when he entertains not the slightest doubt (from the circumstance of the navigation from the very quarries) he will be able to furnish Slate at a much cheaper rate than that article is now brought from Europe, or can possibly be furnished from any part of this country, where any land-carriage is to be employed.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Albemarle, June 16, 1804.

Mr. Prichard, who has seen the above Quarries, and is a judge of that article, will give any information and his opinion respecting them, to any one inclined to treat with the subscriber.

NOTICE.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT Lucy Randolph, relict of the late Henry Randolph, dec'd of Warwick, hath obtained from the honorable the general court, letters of administration on the decedent's estate; and in pursuance of the powers and duties thereof, requests that all persons having claims against the same, may forthwith present them legally authorized, to

D. M. RANDOLPH,
Agent for the Administratrix.
Richmond, 18th June, 1804. oaw6w

Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has received a parcel of very fine HAMS, which he will sell on moderate terms. Appld at Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co's.

James Brown, junr:

June 16th, 1804.

I INTEND shortly to the state of Kentucky, and to return in the month of September next. WM. FLEMING.
Richmond, June 14, 1804.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the annexed 6th section of the act, entitled, "An act for incorporating the Bank of Virginia," the undersigned commissioners in and for the city of Richmond, do hereby give notice, that

THE sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been actually received on account of the capital stock of the said bank—and that Thursday the 1st of July ensuing, is the day appointed for proceeding to the choice of directors—on which day the stockholders are requested to meet at the capitol, at ten o'clock, for that purpose.

E. CARRINGTON.
ROBERT POLLARD.
GEO. JEFFERSON.
PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
THOMAS RUTHERFORD.
BENJAMIN HATCHER.
JAMES F. LEITCH.

June 11, 1804.

15 July

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on the first day of June next, and every thirty days thereafter, the subscription shall not be sooner closed, the commissioners appointed at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, shall respectively transmit and deliver to the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, a list of the several subscribers, at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of subscription money by the commissioners respectively received as of record; for which amount the receipt in writing of the said commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same. And as soon as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in the manner aforesaid shall be actually received on account of the subscription to the said capital stock of the said bank, notice thereof shall be given by the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at least two public gazettes, printed in the said city of Richmond; and the same persons shall at the same time, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the fourteen persons who shall then and there be chosen, together with the Treasurer for the time being, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving until the first Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of such choice, or until their successors shall be duly elected; and the said directors shall forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the said Bank, at the city of Richmond.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London Critical Review, or Annals of Literature, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of Ladies' London Magazines.

June 12th, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 27th instant, for approved indorsed Notes at 90 days,

TWO PIPES OF OLD TENT WINE,

L. H. No. 8 & 9.

(Marked) Brand, Allier.

SHIPPED by Charles Alder & Co. of Madeira, the Roborous, Alexander Milliken master, for Norfolk, and charged at £70 sterling per pipe. The Wine is now lying in the cellar of Mr. William Wicheam, and will be there sold to the highest bidder for account of the shippers.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.
Richmond, June 13th, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker, WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanawha court house, on the 21th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 114 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanawha, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a ferry made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a ferry made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 17th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 16th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 17th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 16th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 16th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 21st March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.
BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.
June 7th, 1804. (ids.)

4439 Acres of valuable
LAND,
IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,
A VERY valuable tract of **LAND**, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.
This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 500 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.
March 19th, 1804.

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.
A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes: A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figured and black. A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens. Cotton and Silk Stockings. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols. Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens. Laces, Edgings and Ribbons. Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Mullins. Silk Gloves, of all colours. Men, Boys and Children's Hats. Cotton, Cambricks and India Cotton. Brown Holland and Durans. Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.
Block & Judah.
April 25th, 1804.

Scheme of a LOTTERY,
To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.
Dollars.

1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
5 do. of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do. of 500 —	3,000
10 do. of 200 —	2,000
20 do. of 100 —	2,000
100 do. of 50 —	5,000
250 do. of 30 —	7,500
420 do. of 25 —	10,500
1,500 do. of 20 —	30,000
3,000 do. of 15 —	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,	250
1 do. after 2,000 do.	250
1 do. after 3,000 do.	250
1 do. after 4,000 do.	250
1 do. after 5,000 do.	500
1 do. after 6,000 do.	500
1 do. after 8,000 do.	500
1 do. after 10,000 do.	500
1 do. after 12,000 do.	500
1 do. after 13,000 do.	500
1 do. after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,	250,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.	
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,	150,000
N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.	

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.
Richmond, January 31, 1804.

TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockebrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasant, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
12 SPRING GOODS,
WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.
Richmond, May 3, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.
A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804.

Richard Smyth,
FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the
Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,
And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with five proof Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.
Richmond, May 4, 1804.

MESSES. Pickering, Snell, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that *BEN*, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford* county in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this city, as a runaway. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poter* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a *Mr. John Street* of *Hartford* county, who sold him to a *Mr. WARE*. He is about, active, strong, well-looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the *South Carolina* line to a farmer of the name of *HOLBERT*, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he let off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in *Baltimore* corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.
Richmond, Jan. 13, 1804.

SPRING GOODS.
William Galt.
Has received by the ships *Little William* and *Fame*, from *Liverpool*, and the *Robey & Betsey*, from *London*, an assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.
He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.
Richmond, May 19th, 1804.

Spring Goods.
WILLIAM TEMPLE,
Has received by the ship *Rebecca*, from *London*, and the *Yorkshire*, from *Liverpool*,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.
Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.
ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,
Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from *Liverpool*, and other arrivals from *Europe*,
Their Spring Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
They continue to receive on Storage, and to sell on Commission, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.
Richmond, May 13th, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—*PHILL* and *CHLOE* his wife. *PHILL* is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pointing lips, looks fullen or angry, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, underlands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. *CHLOE* is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of *PHILL*, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of *Col. John Gordon*, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at *Lancaster* courthouse, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

April 20, 1804.

TO BE LET,
On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
April 23, 1804.

An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.
ALL those that are indebted to the estate of *John Sandige*, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given; and all persons having any demands against the estate of the said decedent, are to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, in order to receive payment. All those that do not apply in the aforesaid time, may expect not to receive payment, as the executors intend to close their accounts as executors, and deliver the estate into the hands of the legatees; and this advertisement will be plead in bar against all such claims.
WM. SANDIGE,
WALLER SANDIGE, } Executors.
Amherst, May 25th, 1804.

PROPOSALS,
By JOHN DIXON,
For printing by subscription, a Periodical Work, to be entitled—**THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;**
OR
MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

- CONDITIONS.
- I. The work to contain 68 pages (Octavo) monthly, of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.
 - Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.
 - Of Debates in Congress.
 - Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.
 - Of selected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwise.
 - Of Marriages and Deaths.
 - Of Prices Current.
 - II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.
 - III. The price to subscribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.
 - IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.
The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those precluded by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non-compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.
John Dixon.

The Printers in this state are requested to insert the above in their newspapers.
Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

NOTICE.
THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."
Richmond, May 28, 1804.

The Subscriber
Has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following
GOODS,
Which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved Acceptances at 60 or 90 days:
Muscovado Sugar and New-York Candles and Soap.
Dutch Cakes with plain and gilt Bottles.
Sherry Wine, of a superior quality.
London Bill Madeira, warranted 4 & 5 years old.
China Bowls from pint to six quarts.
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Cut & plain Lemonade.
Cut Jelly Glasses.
Salvers, half pint, quart, half gallon and gallon Tumblers.
Gunpowder, Imperial & Young Hyson Teas.
Patent Shot, assorted.
Hamilton & Son, and Thomas Leiper's Snuff.
Patent night Lamps.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Spelling Books & Primers.
Sole Leather and Calf Skins.
Alfo, received from Bristol, by the ship *Olive Branch*,
Earthen and Stone Ware, Double Gloucester and in crates.
Brick Cheese.
JAMES FISHER.
Richmond, June 1st, 1804.

NOTICE.
THE drawing of the LOTTERY for the benefit of William and Mary College has been postponed on account of unforeseen circumstances, until the 22 of July; on which day, the commissioners have determined, that it shall certainly commence. Those who are desirous of purchasing Tickets will, no doubt, avail themselves of the intermediate time. Gentlemen, who have been so friendly to the interests of the College as to undertake the disposal of Tickets, are hereby particularly requested to forward, without delay, to the subscribers, or any other of the commissioners a list of the Tickets sold, and of those remaining on hand. They are also requested to pay the money, which they have received for Tickets sold, to either of the following gentlemen, viz.—George Tucker, of Richmond; Watkins Leigh, of Petersburg; Littleton Waller Taxewell, of Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg; or Robert Greenhow, of Williamsburg.
Signed by direction of the Commissioners,
J. MADISON, Chairman.
William & Mary College,
June 24, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the *Oconeechee*.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the *Oconeechee* Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to \$141. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the *Oconeechee* Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A further description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.
If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 15th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shown, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by
WM. MUNFORD
Richmond, Mecklenburg County,
April 11th, 1804.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions
Continued and held for Henry County, the 1st day of May, 1804.
John Swader, Senr. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, } In Chancery.
and John Phillips, } Defendants.

THE defendant John Phillips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.
A Copy—Teste,
JOHN COX, C. H. C.

At a Court of Appeals held at the Capital in the city of Richmond, the 21st of May, 1804.

ORDERED, that the following rules be published in the Richmond gazettes for one month.
November 15th, 1803.
Rule.—In all cases whether of appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, the court will proceed to a hearing at the term to which such case shall be returned, or sent up, unless good cause shall be shown to the contrary.
May 15, 1804.
Rule.—A clear and concise state of the case of each party in an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas from a decree of the high court of chancery, or any district court in chancery, or from a judgment of the general court, or any district court in which a demurrer, special verdict, case agreed, demurrer to evidence, bill of exceptions, or point reserved, shall constitute a part of the record, or exhibits in the cause, with the points insisted on, signed by his counsel and printed, or fairly transcribed, the expense whereof shall be taxed in the bill of costs, shall after the end of this present term, be delivered to each judge, time enough before the hearing of the cause, and that no error, other than such as shall be pointed out, and insisted on in such statement, on the part of the plaintiff or appellant, shall be (without leave of the court) admitted as a ground for argument on the hearing of the cause, or for reversal of the decree or judgment sought to be reversed. And that all depositions and exhibits, accounts and articles intended to be relied upon, or objected to in the argument, be particularly noticed in such state, and recited, and a reference thereto in the official copy of the record in the cause made.
May 21, 1804.
Rule.—That after the end of this present term, all causes depending in this court, which shall be ready for hearing, in pursuance of the rule of this court, made on the 15th day of this present month, shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, be heard in the same order in which they stand on the docket.
Teste,
J. BROWN.

Richmond, June 1st, 1804.
OUR clients in the Court of Appeals will perceive that the foregoing orders require particular duties, expenses and attention, which were not expected, when we were retained by them. As we cannot fail to comply with these requisitions of the court, without danger to their interests, and the rule that causes shall be tried according to their standing on the docket, renders it necessary that we should be constantly present, and ready for the argument—we trust that our clients will see the propriety of an adequate compensation for our services.
PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
JOHN WICKHAM.
GEORGE HAY.
DANIEL CALL.
JOHN WARDEN.
Blank Bonds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.